HF Happenings 455

South African Radio League 1925 – 2010 Suid-Afrikaanse Radioliga
Member Society of the International Amateur Radio Union Region 1
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22 May - ZS4 Sprint

25 May - SARL 80 m Club Contest, CW

29 May - SARL Digital Contest

Find the rules in the 2011 SARL Contest Manual

The ZS4BOT CW Beacon

Jan, ZS4JAN, reports that the ZS4BOT CW beacon is on the air since Saturday 7 May 2011 and can be heard on 7,027 MHz. Further he says that the beacon is licensed as an Unmanned device.

The message is 'VVV DE ZS4BOT/B KG30BV' and it runs at 5 wpm in an endless loop. The beacon puts out 50 mW into a dipole antenna 6 metres above ground. The beacon location is Bloemfontein and grid block KG30bv. Jan designed and built the beacon and developed the software.

The purpose of the ZS4BOT beacon is to test propagation conditions from central South Africa. The antenna in use is setup for NVIS conditions. Together with very low transmitting power, in this case 50 mW, one can gather lots of seasonal propagation information. The beacon project will prove that radio communication is possible with low RF power, and simple effective low strung antennas, under local 40 m propagation conditions.

Beacon reports can be sent to Jan, ZS4JAN, at wirelesscomms@vodamail.co.za.

Results of the SARL 80 m QSO Party

The results of the first leg of the SARL 80 metre QSO Party have been released. The contest committee received 13 logs from the 56 participants. The spread of participants is 32 from ZS6, 8 from ZS5, 6 from ZS1, 5 from ZS4, 3 from ZS3 and 2 from ZS2 call area.

1st Sasolburg ARC, ZS4SRK, operated by Marius, ZS4MP, 550 points
2nd Pieter Jacobs, ZS6XT, and Jacques Vermeleun, ZS1WC, 510 points
4th Phillip van Tonder, ZS6PVT, and Andrew Dekenah, ZS6DEK, 460 points
6th Pieter Bosman, ZS3AOR, 426 points

May 2011

1 – Worker's Day; **ZS3 Sprint**
2 – Public holiday
7 - RTA, Cape Town
8 – Mother's Day
7 and 8 - Antique Wireless Association Valve QSO Party; 10-10 International Spring Digital Contest
14 and 15 - VOLTA WW RTTY Contest
19 - Radio Amateur Examination
20 to 22 - Dayton Hamvention® 2011
21 and 22 - His Majesty the King of Spain CW Contest; Baltic Contest
22 - ZS4 Sprint
25 - SARL 80 m Club Contest, CW; Africa Day
28 and 29 - CQ WW WPX CW Contest
29 - SARL Digital Contest; Comrades Marathon - Durban to Pietermaritzburg

June 1011

1 - International Children's Day
2 - Ascension Day
4 - RTA, Port Elizabeth
5 - World Environmental Day
11 - Portugal Day Contest
12 - Pentecost
16 – Youth Day; **SARL Youth Day Sprint**
17 - World QRP Day; School holiday
18 - Programming in Windows, Gauteng
18 and 19 - All Asian DX CW Contest
19 - Fathers' day
23 to 27 - SARL Top Band QSO Party
24 - Schools close
24 to 26 - Ham Radio 2011, Friedrichshafen, Germany
25 and 26 - ARRL Field Day

7th Romeo Nardini, ZS6ARQ, 400 points
8th Antonette de Beer, ZU6ADB, 310 points
9th Gideon Jannasch, ZS4GJA, 280 points
10th Keith Liddle, ZS6AGF, 270 points
11th Geoff Levey, ZS6GRL, 220 points
12th Dawn Synders, ZS5ME, 160 points
13th Kurt Linsin, ZS5KL, 20 points

KH4/W5FJG Long Term Operation from Midway Island

(Not African DX, but I believe many from Africa need Midway Island for DXCC)

Joe KH4/W5FJG, reports, "I have just been assigned to Midway as the chief communications officer for the Island. I arrived on 2 May with my Icom IC-7000 (no power supply or antennas) and will be living and working on Midway for at least one year.

I am working out the detail on setting up an antenna and getting all the things needed to get a modest station on the air by 01 June.

I hope to operate 6 to 40 (80 if I can get a good vertical to the Island) SSB, CW, RTTY and other digital modes. I am looking for a QSL manager, as well as anyone willing to donate a multi band HF Vertical or small HF yagi. Since I am working on the Island operating times will vary during the week and weekends.

I am setting up a Website that will contain some information about the Island and post operating schedules. Over time, I intend to set up a long-term station on the Island so Midway will remain on the air long after I have gone.

If you have any questions, please let me know at joeyjeepusa@yahoo.com

The Morse telegraphy in modern times

(Written by Carlos Mourato, CT4RK)

Nowadays, the telegraphy have its dedicated place in communication museums, being evidenced for been used particularly in the past. Despite its effectiveness in terms of reliability, radiotelegraphy has been overtaken by digital communication modes, which allow the transmission of at least the same amount of information, but which are in addition more successful dealing with weaker signals in terms of SNR.

Even in situations of traffic congestion, and thanks to a slender bandwidth of a few Hz per second, telegraphy achieve true digital prowess.

Unfortunately, however, the human ear cannot be

as sensitive as needed to handle with a band thickness as narrow as the modern digital systems make use of.

Nevertheless, a too narrow bandwidth means very slow transmission speed, not always appropriate for certain purposes, such as rescue and emergency communications. Such technological advances, along with the evolution of electronics and software, have led to the rejection of communications in Morse code by the official services. By ending with wireless telegraphy, they were simultaneously discarding one of the most important communication elements for over a century... the singular figure of the Morse telegraphy operators or telegraphers.

It is precisely about telegraphers and Morse code telegraphy compared to modern communication resources, that I wish to address you a few words.

My memory flees back to those old times when men and women, serving anonymously, become interfaces between two points needing some kind of communication link.
Often, such communications have saved lives and property, without anyone ever met the face of the "strongest connection" between "rescuer" and "rescued."

For nearly 200 years, these Morse code operators, either by wire or wireless telegraphy, made the world evolves and progress. They have carried good and bad news to the four corners of the world, launching distress calls but frequently bringing the good news and a cry of joy via telegraphy. This was all made in the name of assistance... on behalf of others. They were merely single links of the chain.

Today, only Amateur radio operators pay a daily tribute to them, maintaining fully functioning radiotelegraphy emissions, with the effectiveness of old times, and always prepared to assert the telegraphers unsurpassed values.

Commercial services managers, unfamiliar with the technical aspects and reliability of telegraphic communications, particularly for emergency response, had in mind other standards like exonerating expenses with employees and often trusting only on the reports of so-called experts, who were frequently sailing in a sea of monetary interests. Advised to urgently swing to "digital," unconsciously embarking on a "spiral" of "modernity" such executives forget, more and more often, the real value of the human worth.

In the name of efficiency, Morse code telegraphy systems proved to be too unsophisticated for their own survival. In addition, real skilled operators in telegraphy are needed in order to ensure an efficient and successful service.

Younger engineers, with a more modernist vision of the world, and who never has been familiar with the true virtues of telegraphy, tried to implement, at all levels, increasingly complex and automatic systems, to gradually put aside the interfering capacity of the human being as a key element of decision in many components of the communication system.
They have put together quite dependable webs, but completely unintelligible to a single operator and highly reliant on everything or everyone, on an increasingly complex arrangement. This option leads to the inevitable loss of control over the entire system.

Additionally, the chance of communication failing or even breakdown, in modern systems, is infinitely higher than in simple radiotelegraphic method used in the past. This happens because the links are no longer point-to-point and since the key element, it is not anymore the human factor.

Nowadays, a sequence of communications between two single points, even if within walking distance, implies an enormous asset of technical arrangements, including equipment and software. It is not rare that, to establish reliable communication within one or two kilometres, through modern systems, information has to travel hundreds or more, because the management of traffic is done by means of a remote server installed at an impressive distance away, nobody knows where precisely. Repeatedly in order to cover such huge distance, the signal travels

through a variety of circuits and resources such as copper wire, hertzian beams, optical fibre, etc.

Such number of technical resources in-between two communication terminals end up being points where potentially failure can arise and as each one of it becomes a "nexus" of the communication chain. This means that a single failing can become a disaster and communication breaks down.

The process of such complex systems needs skilled operators with some level of expertise and expertise, so any incorrect action, somewhere on the sequence, can seriously compromise the effectiveness of communications within these modern technologies.

Besides what have been written above, a natural disaster, or other calamity event, endangers the operation of at least some parts in the communication chain, so there is a latent high risk on being dependent of modern communications systems for the potential failure they represent under these collapse circumstances.

On the other hand, the modern communication systems, providing high-speed information are able to serve tens if not hundreds of Mbps. However, this aspect it is only interesting on the commercial point of view, where bandwidth versus amount of information is what progress the business.

The response of such system is only viable in predetermined situations, where events are all planned and predictable.

On the other side of this equation, there are a number of situations in which a large amount of information has no interest and is not even desirable.

Thinking specifically about emergency communications, rescue operations and similar situations, the messages exchange must be effective and highly reliable. This kind of information should only be essential to enable rapid decision-making and unequivocal response, in order to react promptly to the seriousness of the event.

It should consist on a unambiguous and precise communication, with no delays or latencies on the interconnections, supported by single and simple structure that allows effective communication between participants in an autonomous way, without depending on intermediate systems and preferably completely controllable by human involvement.

At this particular, point the radiotelegraphy with its simplest transmitters and capable radio operators (as many of us amateurs) can be a paradigm. We continue in fact showing to the world and to the "devotees of the digital age," that the Morse code and the wireless telegraphy in particular, can be a valuable resource of communication. This is in fact an uncomplicated, reliable, effective and significant communication expertise that will never disappear, no matter as much as someone tries to justify the millions spent on high technology. Morse code will probably be always a part of the communications panorama, regarded as the most simple, fast, economical, reliable and effective way to communicate, even in the harshest conditions.

Yet the timeless virtues of radiotelegraphy could never become factual without the vast capacity of human brain, which is adaptable to many different listening environments, often populated by all sorts of noise, where only the experienced and attentive telegrapher can discriminate a particular very vital signal, transmitted from a far distant place, where someone needs to be heard.

These words are my reverence to all Morse code telegraphy operators, who are still operative or who were in the past, for your ability to communicate in a way as simple as effective way, but essentially for being able to use your audition and skills in order to share messages among men, for transforming the tip of your fingers in to clear signals of simple and accurate information, for the odd place you occupy in the history of communications... and for all the lives saved thanks to your transmitted signals, for the joys and sorrows you have remitted, for your

selfless and anonymous work over nearly 200 years. For all of that I express my admiration and tribute as a world's mere citizen.

Home-build D-Star radio

11 May 2011 by Julian, G4ILO, http://blog.g4ilo.com/. Years ago, after I built my Elecraft K2 I had the idea that I would only use home-built radio equipment. However, I found that it was no longer possible to buy a kit to build a 2 m FM radio. This afternoon I visited a site mentioned by Tim, G4VXE, in his latest blog posting http://g4vxe.blogspot.com/2011/05/windv-alternative-to-dvap-tool.html and was intrigued to find that a Dutch group is working on a design for a VHF/UHF transceiver kit http://www.dutch-star.eu/products/ds-1/. Not only that, it is apparently being developed in consultation with Elecraft http://www.dutch-star.eu/history.aspx and is built into an Elecraft EC-1 (K2) enclosure!

The basic kit will be for an analogue FM transceiver with modules for 2 m, 70 cm and 23 cm (it is not clear to me whether you must choose one of these bands or whether you can fit all of the modules.) But with the addition of another module, it can also become a D-Star transceiver!

Now I have never made any secret of my dislike of D-Star, mainly due to the fact that one manufacturer has a monopoly on the provision of radios. But a home-brew D-Star transceiver that does not require you to buy anything from Icom and would sit neatly alongside my K2 in a matching enclosure could just be the thing that makes me swallow my objections. Yes, it will still have an AMBE chip containing the proprietary codec. But most of my radios contain chips with proprietary firmware so I don't think that's a good enough reason for continuing to avoid D-Star.

Julian Moss, G4ILO, is a regular contributor to AmateurRadio.com and writes from Cumbria, England. Contact him at julian.g4ilo@gmail.com.

Responses to "Home-build D-Star radio"

Fred, W0FMS - Hopefully, someone will come up with something better than Machester Encoded FSK 4800 baud over FM and use CODEC2 instead of AMBE soon.

I think D-Star is an interesting use of old technology (like for example APRS), but ICOM (I said it! ICOM!) wants 4x what the stuff is worth for its proprietary "non-proprietary" system. D-Star, in it's current form should be killed off.. sorry… Maybe something decent and modern could replace it. As it is its encouraging slowing down technology in the ham bands. Bah Humbug!

Phil, N4LNE - I have to chime in here all ham radio has become far too expensive. There are HF radios above 2000.00 each and many far more expensive than that. I do use D-Star but I also agree it is far too expensive and I keep hoping the cost will come down. I want to return to HF but find that the only radios I can afford are older units. It would be nice if someone would make a good entry-level HF rig that was not CW only, less than 5 watts and built in a tuna can. I looked at the K3 and thought Wow a real kit radio then I discovered that it cost just as much as a factory built unit, no reason to spend my money here. I looked at SDR radios again nothing in the box but they have a price that would make you think they do. Oh well, I going to eat some tuna for dinner and build a radio! On second thought, I will just get on D-Star and talk to Australia. 73's Phil

Goody, K3NG - All of my radios have chips with proprietary firmware in them, too. The difference is I do not have to buy Yaesu's firmware to run SSB, or Kenwood's firmware to run CW, or Elecraft's firmware to run AM.

Video Presentation on Contesting Activities

Tim, K3LR's video presentation on all of the Contesting Activities at the 2011 Dayton Hamvention http://hamvention.com/ has been posted to the Potomac Valley Radio Club's web page http://www.pvrc.org/ under Recorded Webinars.

During the Hamvention, two hours of Contest University USA in Dayton (on 19 May) will be available live and online via Webinars courtesy of ConTest University (CTU) and the Potomac Valley Radio Club (PVRC). The first Webinar - the opening welcome and first session "Contesting the Right Way" by K1DG - will run from 8 - 9 AM Eastern Daylight time (USA EDT). The second Webinar will run from 4 - 5 PM EDT and presents Rob Sherwood, NCØB, delivering "Contest Radio Performance" and the closing remarks for CTU.

Registration information will be posted on the PVRC website shortly. Radio-sport also has a new article http://www.radio-sport.net/dayton2011_pre.htm on the contest goings-on at Dayton.

CW Accuracy

Larry, N6NC, was working on improving his accuracy at copying number strings - an important part of doing well in the up-coming CQ WPX CW contest - and found Morsecat2 by DK5SCI http://www.morsecat.de/. This code practice programme can be set to blast out number groups - just what you need to get WPXed into shape!

CQ Worldwide Contest

CQ Worldwide Contest, http://cqww.com/, Director, Bob, K3EST, reports record 2010 log submission levels. "Contesting continues to be at the leading edge of spectrum use and technological advancements. Ken can give you exact numbers. Approximately 12 700 logs were received for the 2010 CQ WW contests. In spite of code not required for obtaining an amateur radio license, CW continues to grow in popularity within contests." The SSB haul was 6 445 electronic logs and for CW there were 6 079 electronic logs. As Ken, K1EA, muses, "Imagine if we had 1957 - 1959 conditions!"

2011 WPX SSB Contest

The claimed scores for the 2011 WPX SSB Contest are now available with a record 5 041 logs and paper logs still arriving in the mail http://www.cqwpx.com/claimed.htm?mode=ph. Claimed scores can be sorted by continent and category. A search function is included so you can quickly locate a particular score.

The score calculation process is discussed on CQ WPX Director Randy, K5ZD's blog http://www.cqwpx.com/blog/?p=62.

Soldering Is Easy

Mitch, WB9IQQ, Jeff "Mightyohm", KF6PBP, and Andie Nordgren have released a "Soldering Is Easy!" http://mightyohm.com/files/soldercomic/FullSolderComic_20110409.pdf comic book. It is fun, and funny, easy to read and Mitch hopes it will make it really easy for anyone and everyone to learn to solder, even if they have never built anything before. Previously, they de-

veloped a single-page comic reference sheet, now in six languages, and all Open Source and free for the downloading!

African Islands on the Air

Pelagie Islands, AF-019. A few Italian radio amateurs will show up as IG9E from Lampedusa from 18 to 23 May. QSL via IZ2GMT, via the bureau or direct. More information is available on http://www.vbdxc.altervista.org

Special Event

France. The call sign TM90LH will be activated on following weekends: 14 and 15 May, 4 and 5 June and 9 and 10 July. They are celebrating the 90th anniversary of the "Societe Havraise de Telegraphie Sans Fil" (Le Havre Wireless Society, F6KOH) which is one of the oldest radio clubs in France. QSL via bureau.

The Netherlands. Bernard, PD7BZ (http://www.pd7bz.nl), will be active as PD6MILL from the windmill "Eendracht" in Gieterveen on 14 and 15 May. He plans to work on SSB and digital modes on 10, 20 and 40 m. There will be also other windmills activated in the Netherlands and Great Britain during this weekend. QSLs for PD6MILL should be sent via bureau, direct or eQSL to PD7BZ. See also: http://www.pd6mill.com

Portugal. Members of the Algarve STAR DX Team will be active as CR55PQ from inside the Portuguese Airborne Troops School between 21 and 23 May. Activity is to celebrate 55 years of Para-Quedistas at this military school. Operators mentioned are Miguel, CT1EHX, Toze, CT1GFK, and Mike, CT1IUA. Operations will be on 80 - 6 metres using CW, SSB and RTTY. QSL via CT1EHX, by the Bureau or direct. For updates and more details, see the Web page at http://algarvedx.com

Contest Calendar

This week's contests compiled by Bruce Horn, WA7BNM. The period covered is 9 to 16 May 2011.

CWops Mini-CWT Test
13:00 - 14:00 UTC and 19:00 - 20:00 UTC 11 May and 03:00 - 04:00 UTC 12 May
Mode: CW
Bands: 80, 40 and 20 m
Classes: Single Op – QRP, low or high
Max power: HP: >100 watts; LP: 100 watts; QRP: 5 watts
Exchange: Member: Name and member no; non-Member: Name and state, province or country
Work stations: Once per band
QSO Points: 1 point per QSO
Multipliers: Each call once
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: 04:00 UTC 14 May 2011
Post log summary at:
http://www.hornucopia.com/3830score/
Mail logs to: (none)
Find rules at:
http://www.cwops.org/onair.html

RSGB 80 m Club Championship, Data
19:00 – 20:30 UTC 11 May
Mode: RTTY and PSK
Bands: 80 m Only
Classes: (none)
Exchange: RST and Serial No

QSO Points: 1 point per QSO
Multipliers: (none)
Score Calculation: (see rules)
Submit logs by: 23:59 UTC 18 May 2011
Upload log at:
http://www.vhfcc.org/cgi-bin/hfenter.pl
Mail logs to: (none)
Find rules at:
http://www.rsgbcc.org/hf/rules/2011/r80mcc.shtml

NCCC Sprint Ladder
02:30 - 03:00 UTC 13 May
Mode: CW
Bands: 160, 80, 40 and 20 m
Classes: Single Op
Max power: 100 watts
Exchange: (see rules)
Work stations: Once per band
QSO Points: NA station: 1 point per QSO; non-NA station: 1 point per QSO with an NA station
Multipliers: Each US state (including KL7 and KH6) once per band; Each VE province once per band; Each North American country (except W/VE) once per band
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: 15 May 2011
E-mail logs to: (none)
Post log summary at:
http://www.hornucopia.com/3830score/
Mail logs to: (none)
Find rules at:
http://www.ncccsprint.com/rules.html

Slobozhansky Sprint Contest
18:00 - 19:59 UTC 13 May (SSB) and 20:00 - 21:59 UTC 13 May (CW)
Mode: CW, SSB
Bands: 160 and 80 m
Classes: Single-Op Multi-Band – CW, SSB or Both; Single-Op Single-Band; Multi-Single
Exchange: Serial No and Administrative District (URDA, RDA, province, state)
Work stations: Once per band per 15-minute period (see rules)
QSO Points: 1 point per QSO
Multipliers: Each administrative district once per band
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: 4 June 2011
E-mail logs to: ut0lwr[at]ukr[dot]net
Mail logs to: Nick Panchenko (UX7LQ), PO Box 2373, Kharkiv-1, 61001, Ukraine
Find rules at:
http://tdr.at.ua/index/polozhenie_2011_g/0-13

FOC QSO Party
00:00 – 23:59 UTC 14 May
Mode: CW
Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 and VHF
Classes: Single Op
Exchange: FOC-Member: RST, Name and Member No; non-Members: RST and Name
Work stations: Once per band
QSO Points: 1 point per QSO
Multipliers: (none)
Score Calculation: FOC-Member: Score = To-tal QSOs/Total Member QSOs non-Member: Score = Total Member QSOs
Submit logs by: 31 May 2011
E-mail log summary to: KZ5D[at]aol[dot]com
Mail logs to: (none)
Find rules at:
http://g4foc.org/index.php?id=57

EUCW Fraternizing CW QSO Party
10:00 - 12:00 UTC 14 May and 18:00 - 20:00 UTC 15 May
Mode: CW
Bands: 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 m
Classes: A: EUCW Member Club QRP; B: EUCW Member Club Low Power; C: Non-members QRP; D: Non-members Low Power; E: SWL
Max power: LP: 100 watts; QRP: 5 watts
Exchange: A/B: RST, QTH, Name, Club and Member No; C/D: RST, QTH, Name and "NM"
Work stations: Once per day per band
QSO Points: 1 point per QSO
Multipliers: Each EUCW club once per day per band
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults

Submit logs by: 30 June 2011
E-mail logs to: eucwfp[at]agcw[dot]de
Mail logs to: Werner Jochem, DK7VW, Wendelsborn 34, D-66606 St.Wendel, Germany
Find rules at:
http://www.agcw.org/eucw/eucwp.html

CQ-M International DX Contest
12:00 UTC 14 May to 11:59 UTC 15 May
Mode: CW, SSB
Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 and satellites
Classes: Single Op Single Band - CW, SSB or mixed
Single Op All Band – CW, SSB, mixed, QRP mixed or LP mixed; Multi-Single; SWL; World War II Veteran; Pobeda Mem Spec Stn - Single-Op or Multi-Op
Max power: HP: >100 watts; LP: 100 watts; QRP: 5 watts
Exchange: RS(T) and Serial No
QSO Points: 2 points per QSO for EU/Asia station with Russia; 1 point per QSO with same country; 2 points per QSO with different country, same continent; 3 points per QSO with different continent
Multipliers: Each RS-150-S country once per band, EU Russia and Asia Russia treated as separate mults
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: 14 June 2011
E-mail logs to: CQM[at]SRR[dot]RU
Mail logs to: CQ-M Contest Committee, PO Box 25464, Krasnoyarsk 660049, Russia
Find rules at:
http://www.srr.ru/CONTEST/cq_m_11_eng.php

VOLTA WW RTTY Contest
12:00 UTC 14 May to 12:00 UTC 15 May
Mode: RTTY
Bands: 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 m
Classes: Single Op All Band; Single Op Single Band; Multi-Op; SWL
Exchange: RST, QSO No and CQ Zone
Work stations: Once per band
QSO Points: See rules
Multipliers: Each country and VK/VE/JA/ZL/W call area (see rules) once per Band; Each country on a different continent worked on at least 4 bands once (extra mult)
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults x total QSOs
Submit logs by: 30 June 2011
E-mail logs to: log2011[at]contestvolta[dot]it
Mail logs to: (none)
Find rules at:
http://www.contestvolta.com/volta45th.pdf

FISTS Spring Sprint: 17:00 UTC-21:00 UTC 14 May
Mode: CW
Bands: 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 m
Classes: QRP; QRO; Club
Max power: QRO: >5 watts; QRP: 5 watts
Exchange: FISTS: RST, state, province or country, first name and FISTS No; non-FISTS: RST, state, province or country, first name and power
Work stations: Once per band
QSO Points: 5 points per QSO with FIST member; FIST members: 2 points per QSO with non-FIST member
Multipliers: Each US state and VE province once; Each DXCC country once
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: 13 June 2011
E-mail logs to: wa1lad[at]cox[dot]net
Mail logs to: Gil Woodside, WA1LAD, 30 Hilltop Ave., West Warwick, RI 02893-2825, USA
Find rules at:
http://www.fists.org/sprints.html

Nevada Mustang Roundup
17:00 UTC 14 May to 17:00 UTC 15 May
Mode: CW, SSB, RTTY
Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 and 6 m
Classes: Single Op Fixed - high or low; Multi-Op Fixed - high or low; Single Op Portable; Multi-Op Portable
Exchange: NV: county and RS(T); non-NV: state, province or country and RS(T)

Work stations: Once per band per mode
QSO Points: 1 point per QSO
Multipliers: NV Stations: Each state, province, country once; non-NV Stations: Each NV county once
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: 15 June 2011
E-mail logs to: logs[at]nvqsoparty[dot]info
Mail logs to: Nevada QSO Party, 2420 Palora Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89121-2157, USA
Find rules at:
http://www.nvqsoparty.info/nevada-mustang-round-up.html

WAB LF Phone
10:00 - 14:00 UTC 15 May
Mode: SSB
Bands: 160, 80 and 40 m
Classes: Single Op - fixed, mobile or portable; Multi-Op - fixed, mobile or portable; QRP; SWL - fixed, mobile or portable
Max power: non-QRP: >10 watts; QRP: 10 watts
Exchange: British Isles: RS, serial no and WAB square; Other: RS, serial no and country
QSO Points: (see rules)
Multipliers: (see rules)
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: June 5, 2011
E-mail logs to: aebbooks[at]ntlworld[dot]com
Mail logs to: Tony Beardsley, G3XKT, 14 York Avenue, Sandiacre, Nottingham NG10 5HB, United Kingdom
Find rules at:
http://wab.intermip.net/Contest%20Rules.php#OtherRules

Run for the Bacon QRP Contest
01:00 - 03:00 UTC 16 May
Mode: CW
Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m
Classes: Single Band; All Band
Max power: 5 watts
Exchange: RST, state, province or country and member no or power
Work stations: Once per band
QSO Points: 1 point per QSO with non-member; 3 points per QSO with member on same continent; 5 points per QSO with member on different continent
Multipliers: Each state, province or country once; Multiply mults by 2 if >50 members worked
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: 22 May 2011
E-mail logs to: (none)
Upload log at:
http://www.fpqrp.com/autolog.php
Mail logs to: (none)
Find rules at:
http://www.fpqrp.com/fpqrprun.php

Next Week's Contests

NAQCC Straight Key/Bug Sprint, 00:30 - 02:30 UTC 19 May
RSGB 80 m Club Championship, CW, 19:00 - 20:30 UTC 19 May
Feld Hell Sprint, 15:00 - 17:00 UTC and 18:00 - 20:00 UTC 20 May
EU PSK DX Contest, 12:00 UTC 21 May to 12:00 UTC 22 May
His Majesty the King of Spain CW Contest, 12:00 UTC 21 May to 12:00 UTC 22 May
UN DX Contest, 12:00 UTC 21 May to 12:00 UTC 22 May
Aegean RTTY Contest, 12:00 UTC 21 May to 12:00 UTC 22 May
Baltic Contest, 21:00 UTC 21 May to 02:00 UTC 22 May
UA2 QSO Party, 13:00 UTC-16:59 UTC 22 May

History This Week

A look back at events that made history this week - compiled by the Summerland Amateur Radio Club of Lismore, NSW and Dennis, ZS4BS. The week starting Monday 9 May 2011.

1718 - James Puckle, a London lawyer, patents world's first machine gun
1752 - Benjamin Franklin first tests the lightning rod
1908 - Nathan B Stubblefield patents Wireless Radio Broadcasting
1908 - First passenger flight in an airplane
1913 - First 4 engine aircraft built and flown by Igor Sikorsky in Russia
1916 - Einstein's Theory of General Relativity presented
1928 - General Electric opens the first TV-station in Schenectady, NY
1949 – Israel becomes a member of the United Nations. In Siam a new Constitution is accepted and the country changes its name to Thailand
1951 – France's flagship and at that stage the longest ship in the world, the SS France is launched by Yvonne de Gaulle at St Nazaire
1981 – Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical 'Cats' opens in the West End, London

Items used with acknowledgement to The ARRL Letter, Amateur Radio Newsline, OPDX Bulletin, 425 DX Bulletin, DXNL Bulletin, ARRL DX News, WIA-News, the RSGB News, Southgate ARC and Pete's DX Newsdesk.

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